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#DCO2024

# Drupal 101



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# 1.

## Content Management

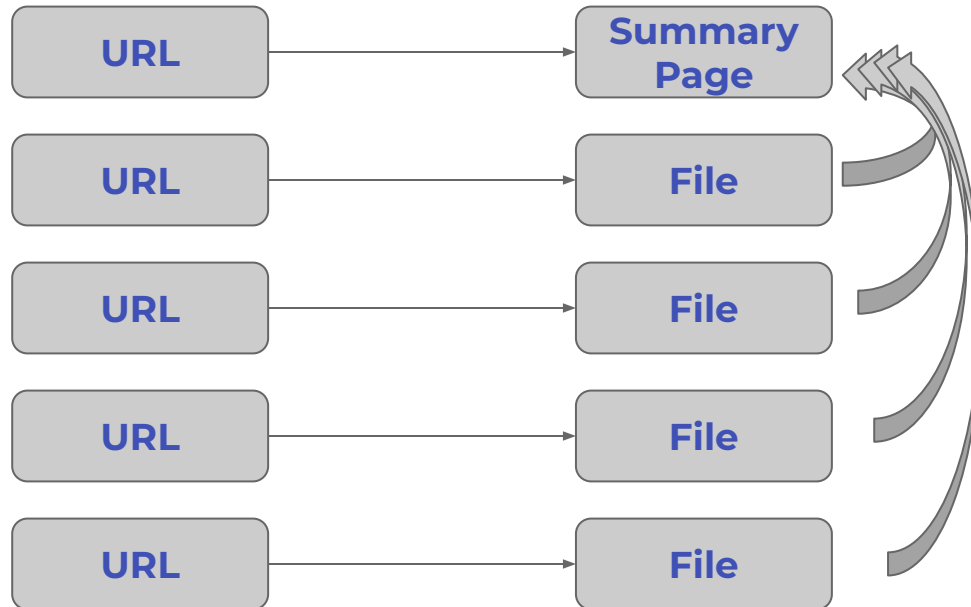
# Content Management

## Static Content



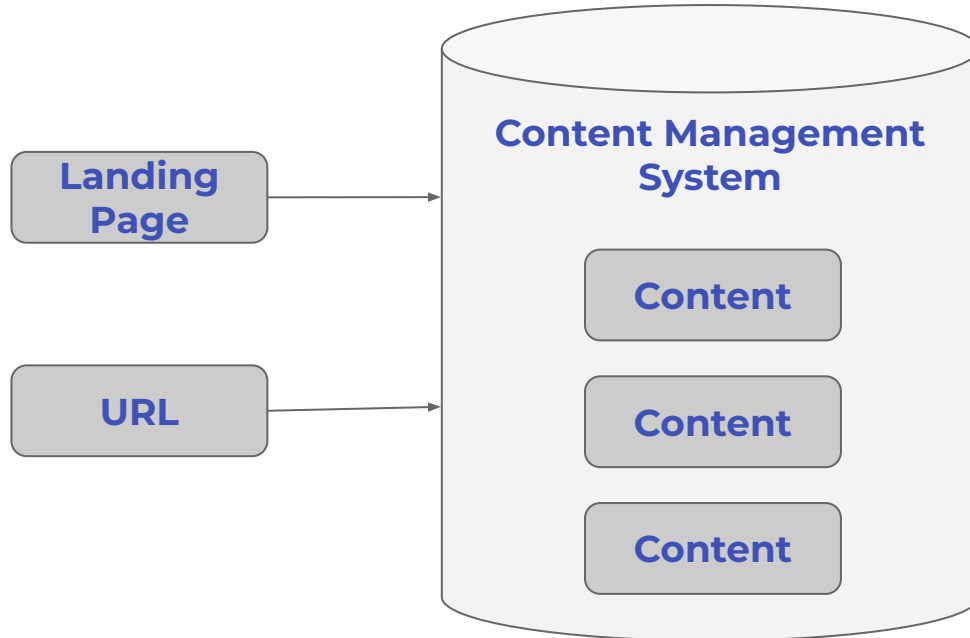
# Content Management

## Static Content - Problems



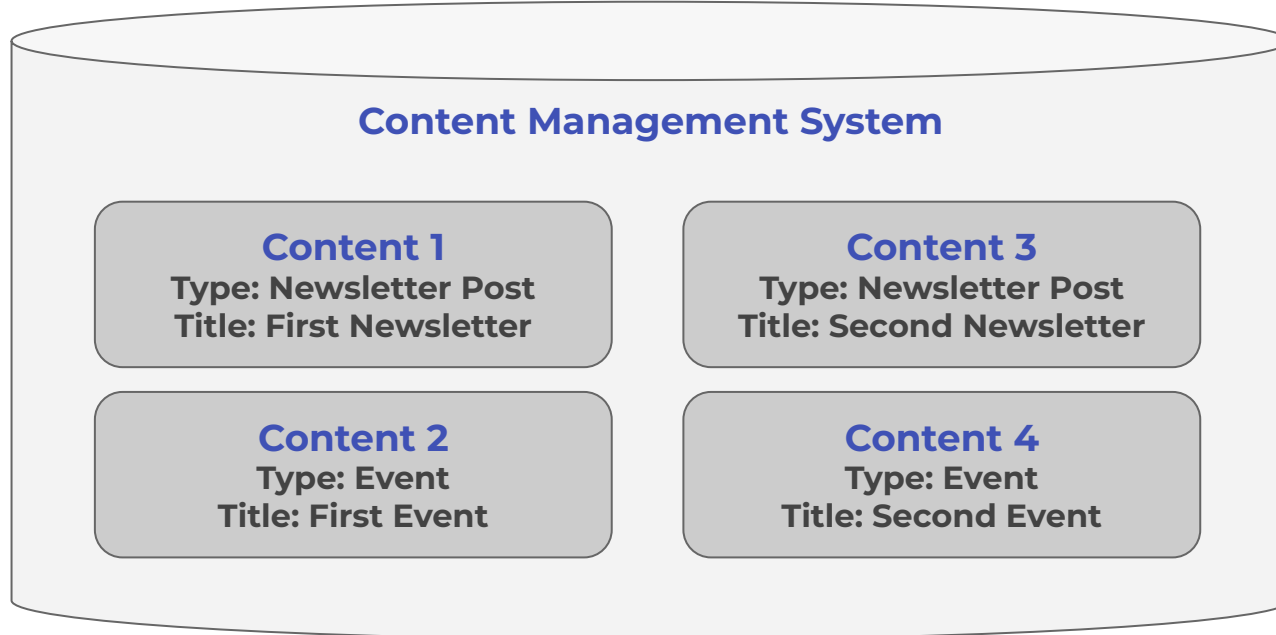
# Content Management

## Dynamic Content



# Content Management

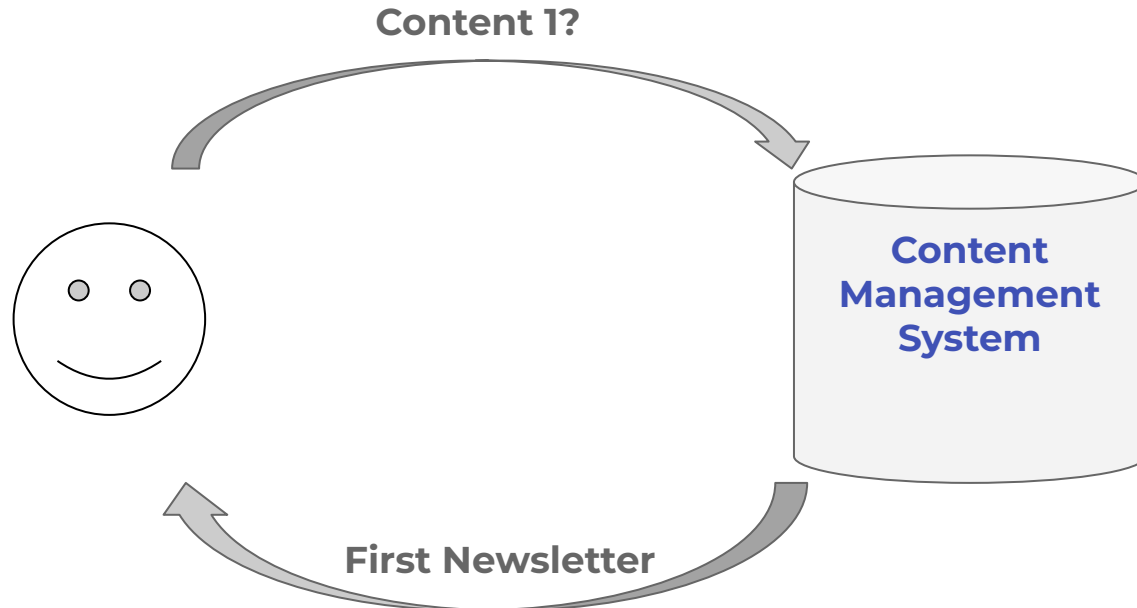
## Dynamic Content





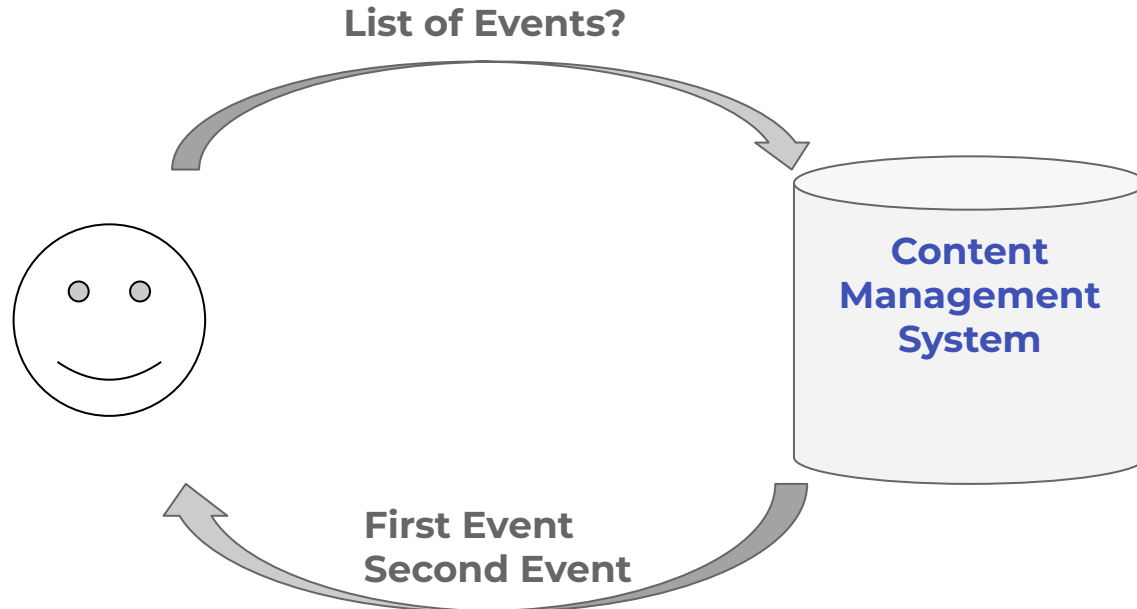
# Content Management

## Dynamic Content



# Content Management

## Dynamic Content



# Content Management

## Different Types of Content

We have different types of content which contain different types of data points.

Groups of content that share a model/template are called “content types”.

# Content Management

## Different Types of Content

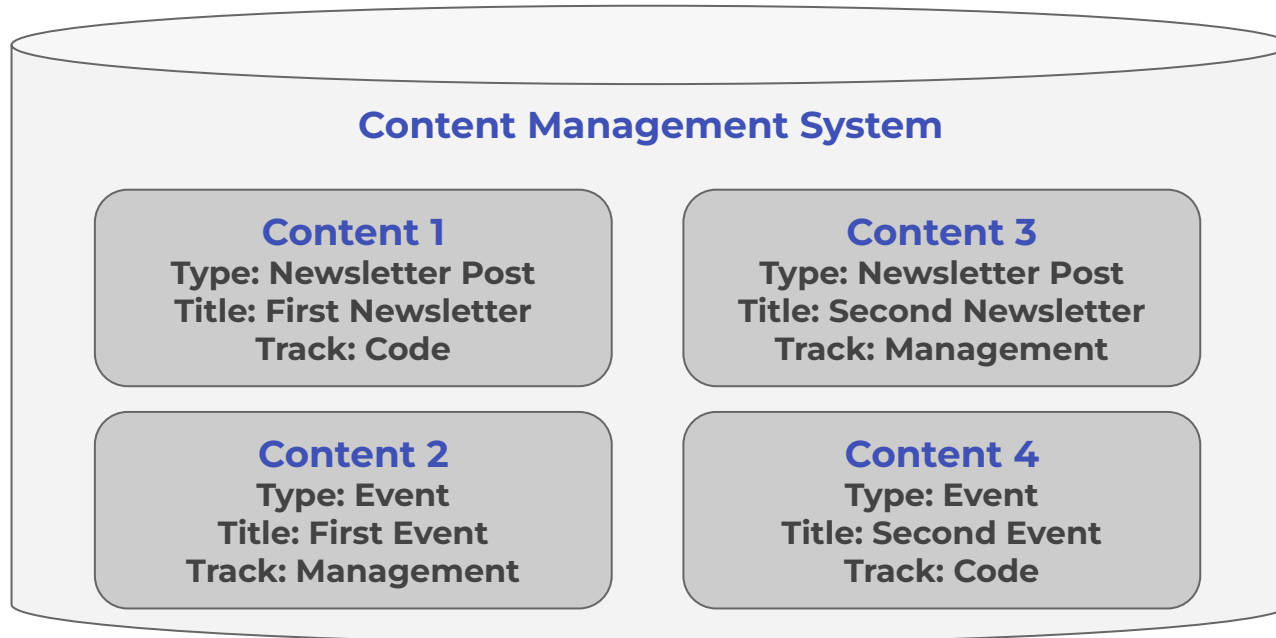


# Tagging

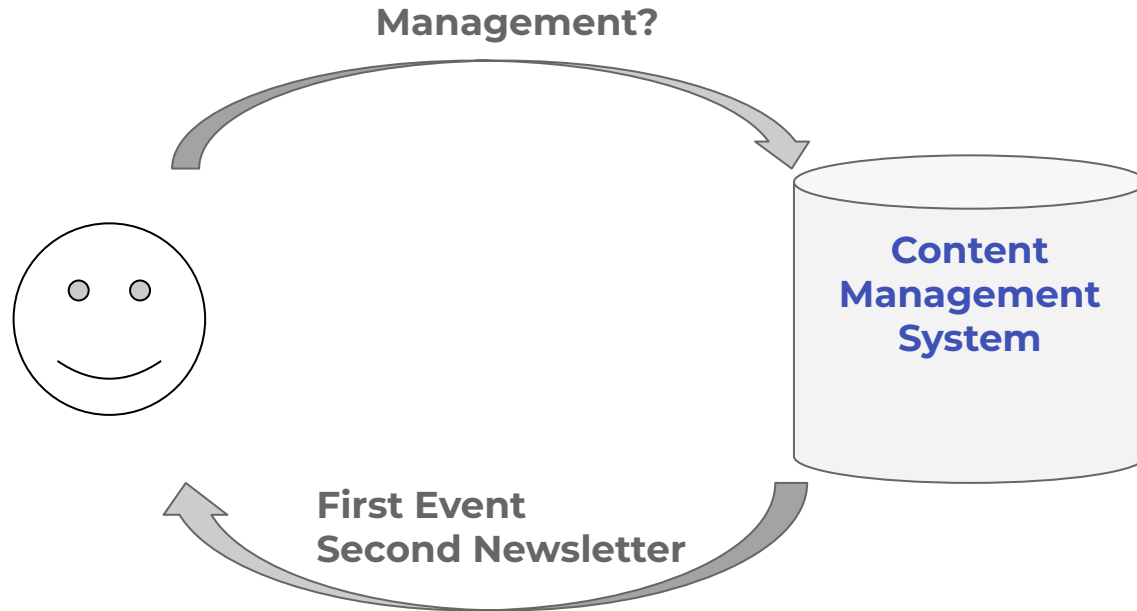
## Classifying and Organizing

- Taxonomies are lists of terms for classifying content.
- We can have multiple vocabularies of terms.
- This way, we can classify content of different type together

# Tagging Uses



# Tagging Uses



# 2.

## What is Drupal?



# Drupal™

Drupal is an free and open source content management framework.

Drupal is an extendable platform so it generally isn't generally deployed as an out-of-box solution, it's usually the base for larger applications.

Drupal is written completely in PHP.

Since Drupal 8, Drupal is a symfony app.

Drupal is generally backed by a MariaDB/MySQL database.

# Drupal History

2000: Project started as electronic a bulletin board written by a university student.

2006: not-for-profit “Drupal VZW” was created to owns copyrights and manages project direction and resources.

2008: DrupalCon Inc. is formed to manage community events and conferences.

2011: DrupalCon Inc. becomes the Drupal Association and becomes the legal body supporting the Drupal project and opens an office in Portland.

# About Drupal

- Focus on creating and configuring in the GUI
- Due to large number of features, this makes for an overwhelming experience to beginners
- Features are written generic, with specific functionality to be configured
- Modular design - Easy to extend without changing “core”
- Due to Drupal’s flexibility, it’s a great platform to quickly build web applications.

# Modules

Drupal provides an API with modules providing specific features.

## **Core**

Core modules are features that come with Drupal and are supported and maintained by the Drupal Core team

## **Contrib**

Contributed (or contrib) are features developed and supported by Drupal community members, and are downloaded separately

# Let's take a look at Drupal

Let's load up the “Standard” install.

# Drupal 10

## Finding your way around

Drupal's navigation is laid out in a tree, providing access to manage the various subsystems:

- Content
- Structure
- Appearance
- Extend
- Configuration
- People
- Reports
- Help

# 3.

## Using Drupal for content management

# Nodes

Nodes are Drupal's built-in data structure for storing site content.

Drupal calls nodes “contents” and node types “content types”

Nodes come with tons of built-in features.

- Recorded authoring information
- View pages
- Sticky
- Promoted to frontpage
- The node page
- Comments



# Comments

Comments are Drupal's data structure for storing comments.

Comments can be threaded and relate to a specific node.

Comments also have a moderation system.

# Taxonomies and Terms

Taxonomy vocabularies and terms are Drupal's built-in data structure for classifying other pieces of content.

Taxonomy terms come with pages that display all of the content tagged with that term.

# Custom Blocks

Custom blocks are Drupal's data structure for storing site content used for site layout.

Blocks are placeable elements in Drupal's layout system.

# Users

Users are Drupal's data structure for authentication, authorization, access control and tracking authoring information.

Users are how people interact with Drupal.

# Media

Media entities are generally wrappers of metadata around files.

Examples:

Images have alt text.

Documents are published dates.

Videos have summaries and subtitles.

# Files

Files are Drupal data structure for managing metadata about files managed by Drupal.

Files (entity) links entries in the database to files on the filesystem.

# Menus

Menus and menu items are Drupal data structure for managing site menus and links.

Menus are essentially lists that provide navigation components to the site.

# And many more!

Messages, Paragraphs, Profiles, oh my!



# Fields

## Storing Data

Content in Drupal is “fieldable”.

Fields store, render, and provide editing interfaces for bits of typed data (and needed metadata).

Fields have the following concepts:

- Type
- Cardinality
- Widgets
- Formatters

# Fields

## Type

Type controls the database schema and validation used to store the values for that field.

The type limits the data that can be stored in that field.

- Boolean
- Date
- Email
- Timestamp
- Comments
- Links
- Numbers
- Text (Plain / Formatted)
- Text Long (Plain / Formatted)
- Lists
- References

# Fields Cardinality

Field cardinality is the number of allowed values that fields can have.

Either a specific number or unlimited values.

# Fields Widget

The field widgets providing the editing interface.

Examples:

- Should an number be exposed as a text field or a slider?
- Should an options list be a select box, radio buttons or checkboxes?

# Fields Formatter

Field formatter control how field data is rendered.

Examples:

- The format dates are displayed in.
- Should a long piece of text be truncated or should it all.

# Forms and Displays

Once you've built your content model, Drupal has two different ways of presenting it.

## Forms

What you see when editing or creating content  
(which field widgets are used)

## Displays

What you see when the content is being rendered  
(which field formatters are used)



**THANKS!**

# Any questions?

You can find me at @spotzero &  
dpascoed@coldfrontlabs.ca



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